

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New species of Gelechiidae from Argentina (Lepidoptera)*. J. F. GATES CLARKE, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The following species of Gelechiidae are described from material submitted by Fernando Bourquin and J. A. Pastrana, of Buenos Aires. Two species were reared by Mr. Bourquin and one by Mr. Pastrana from larvae they collected. Figures of the moths and life history notes will be published by Mr. Bourquin.

Parastega hemisigna, n. sp.

Fig. 1

Alar expanse, 16 mm.

Labial palpus, antenna, head, thorax, tegula, and ground color of forewing dark, shining purplish-fuscous. Brush of second segment gray and extreme apex of third segment creamy white. From costa of forewing, at one-fifth, a white bar extends to fold, then is continued along the fold to tornus as a narrow tawny line; extreme base of wing and an elongate patch beyond the white bar, black; costal edge, beyond white bar, and cilia, sooty. Hind wing gray; cilia fuscous. Forelegs and midlegs dark purplish fuscous with narrow white annulations on tarsi; hind leg sooty with narrow white annulations on tibia and tarsus. Abdomen shining blackish fuscous; anal tuft sordid ocherous-white with dull fuscous scales mixed ventrally.

Male genitalia.—As figured.

Female genitalia.—Unknown.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 60941.

Remarks.—Described from the type male dated, "VI. 50" and reared by Fernando Bourquin.

Similar in size to the Central American *P. chionostigma* (Walsingham) and *P. niveisignella* (Zeller) but distinguished from the former by the dark head and palpus and from the latter by the absence of the brownish scaling of forewing.

I have figured (Figs. 2, 2a) the uncus, gnathos, and right harpe of the type of the genus (*niveisignella*) for comparison.

Mr. Bourquin has two additional specimens of *hemisigna* and writes that "the male has two white stripes and the female one white stripe."

Aristotelia perplexa, n. sp.

Figs. 3-3a, 4

Alar expanse, 10-12 mm.

Labial palpus whitish, pink tinged; second seg-

ment with brownish-ocherous median and subapical bands; third segment with broad fuscous submedian and subapical bands. Antenna fuscous narrowly banded with white except dorsally the bands not forming complete rings. Head, thorax, tegula, and base of forewing brownish ocherous. Ground color of forewing sordid whitish, the scales tipped with fuscous; basal patch broadly edged with dark brown outwardly; from basal third of costa a dark brown oblique band extends to slightly beyond fold and beyond this, in cell, is a small fuscous spot followed by another at the end of cell; outer half of wing overlaid with brownish ocherous; apical half of costa and termen edged with fuscous, the line broken by a series of pale carmine spots; cilia light brownish ocherous with subterminal and subbasal fuscous bands and base pale carmine; underside fuscous. Hindwing fuscous; cilia slightly paler; from costa of male extends a thick brownish-ocherous hair-pencil. Legs shining ocherous-white variously overlaid and banded with fuscous; foretibia and midtibia and tarsi and posterior tibia alternately banded with pale carmine. Abdomen fuscous above and ocherous-white beneath.

Male genitalia.—As figured.

Female genitalia.—Genital plate and ostium as figured; signum absent.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 60942.

Type locality.—Tigre, Argentina.

Remarks.—Described from the type male and five male and two female paratypes, all from the same locality. The dates on the type series are from March to April 1939. Paratypes in U. S. National Museum and Mr. Bourquin's collection, Buenos Aires.

This species is similar to *A. cynthia* Meyrick and possesses the hair-pencil from costa of hind wing of male; but *cynthia* lacks the carmine coloring of *perplexa*. The cucullus of *cynthia* is greatly elongated and sharply curved ventrad, while that of *perplexa* is short and dilated.

Aristotelia parephoria, n. sp.

Figs. 5-5a, 6-6a

Alar expanse, 11-14 mm.

Labial palpus sordid white; second segment with three bands and apex light brown; third segment with basal and median bands light brown and subapical annulation blackish fuscous. Head



FIGS. 1-6a.—1, *Parastega hemisigna*, n. sp.: Lateral aspect of male genitalia with aedeagus removed. 2-2a, *Parastega niveisignella* (Zeller): 2, Lateral aspect of uncus and gnathos; 2a, right harpe. 3-3a, *Aristotelia perplexa*, n. sp.: 3, Lateral aspect of male genitalia with aedeagus removed; 3a, aedeagus. 4, *Aristotelia perplexa*, n. sp.: Detail of genital plate and ostium. 5-5a, *Aristotelia parapheoria*, n. sp.: 5, Lateral aspect of male genitalia with aedeagus removed; 5a, aedeagus. 6-6a, *Aristotelia parapheoria*, n. sp.: 6, Detail of genital plate and ostium; 6a, bursa copulatrix and signum.

pale brownish ochereous with a dorsal fuscous stripe. Thorax, tegula, and ground color of forewing ochereous-white; thorax and tegula strongly suffused with fuscous anteriorly; dorsal half and apex of forewing overlaid with buff; from base of costa, and from costa at one-third, blackish-fuscous bands extend to fold, the latter band, outwardly curved, joins narrowly a fuscous shade at outer third of costa; apex and tornus each with a small fuscous shade extended into the otherwise buff cilia; underside of forewing blackish fuscous. Hind wing and cilia fuscous; costal third of underside of hind wing blackish fuscous, remainder ochereous-white. Legs shining ochereous-white; tibiae and tarsi banded with blackish fuscous, abdomen grayish above, ochereous-white beneath.

MALACOLOGY.—*Recent species of the cyrenoid pelecypod Glossus.*¹ DAVID NICOL, U. S. National Museum.

The study on *Glossus* is the fourth of a series on relict pelecypod genera. Lamy (1920, pp. 290–296) has done the most recent thorough work on the genus.

Glossus is represented by one species living in western European seas and the Mediterranean. The Indo-Pacific species allocated to *Meiocardia* have entirely different geographical distributions and certainly should be considered as a distinct genus on the basis of shell morphology. The exact relationship between *Glossus* and *Meiocardia* has never been shown, although Dall (1900, pp. 1065, 1066) claimed that the fossil and living species of the two groups are difficult to separate. Dall, Bartsch, and Rehder (1938, p. 121) consider *Glossus* and *Meiocardia* as distinct genera.

The torsion of the beaks has so greatly modified the hinge of the glossids that it is difficult to allocate the family to any higher taxonomic category, and it is not certain that any of the Mesozoic species of glossoid-form pelecypods can be placed in the genus *Glossus*. (See Stoliczka, 1871, p. 188.) Despite the great amount of torsion in *Glossus*, however, the genus bears much superficial resemblance to *Arctica*. This resemblance would be even more striking if the hinge of *Arctica* were twisted to the same degree that it is in *Glossus*.

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Male genitalia.—As figured.

Female genitalia.—Genital plate, ostium, and signum as figured.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 60943.

Type locality.—Tucumán, Argentina.

Remarks.—Described from the type male and two male and four female paratypes, all from the type locality. The dates are "VIII, 1939," and the specimens were collected by J. A. Pastrana. Paratypes in U. S. National Museum and Mr. Pastrana's collection, Buenos Aires.

A. parephoria appears to be nearest to *A. ephoria* Meyrick but differs from that species by the long terminal segment of palpus and the three dark bands on second segment.

From the Paleocene through the Miocene, the genus *Glossus* has apparently been confined to temperate seas in the northern hemisphere except for the northern Pacific region. From the Pliocene to the Recent, the genus has been confined to western Europe and the Mediterranean Sea.

Family GLOSSIDAE Stoliczka, 1871

Genus *Glossus* Poli, 1795

Cardium Linné, 1758 (in part).
Chama Linné, 1764 (in part).
Chama Linné, 1767 (in part).
Cardita Bruguière, 1792 (in part).
Glossoderma Poli, 1795.
Isocardia Lamarek, 1799.
Buccardium Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811.
Bucardia Schumacher, 1817.
Tychocardia Römer, 1869.

Genotype: (Monotypy) *Glossus rubicundus* Poli, 1795 = *Chama cor* Linné, 1767 = *Cardium humanum* Linné, 1758.

There appears to be no nomenclatorial reason why Poli's names can not be used despite the fact that he employed two generic names, one for the soft parts of the mollusk and the other for the shell. The shell name always ends in "derma," and *Cerastoderma* has been used consistently for a genus of cardliids. *Glossus* and *Glossoderma* are absolute synonyms, but *Glossus* is to be preferred on the basis of page priority. *Glossus* Poli, 1795, is clearly prior to *Isocardia* Lamarek, 1799, and on that basis must be employed for *Cardium humanum* Linné.